THE CHECK COLLECTOR

July-September 1998 | The Journal of THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC. | Number 47

Editor: Robert D. Hohertz
Box 190332
St. Louis, MO 63119 - 6332
(314) 961-4399

Editor Emeritus: Robert A. Spence

The Check Collector (ISSN 1066-3061) is published quarterly by the American Society of Check Collectors, 10201 Grosvenor Pl., Apt. 902, Rockville, MD 20852. Subscription only by membership, dues $10 per year ($15 per year outside the U.S., Canada and Mexico). Periodicals postage paid at Rockville, MD 20852 and additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: send address changes to:*The Check Collector*, PO Box 577, Garrett Park, MD 20896.
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To our members:

Write something for *The Check Collector*! We need articles about checks, check-related subjects, and fiscal documents. See the list of 32 areas of collecting interests on the inside back of the mailing cover for ideas.

We retype all material. Illustrations require an original or a **good, clear, black and white copy, preferably as large as can be obtained**. Original checks sent in are copied and returned carefully. Any questions, ask the Editor!

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The cover is taken from a page of check ornament samples dating from the 1870's. It was used by MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan of Philadelphia. The space fillers in this issue are designs from another page of samples, except for the wagon on page 14 and the alligator on page 19.

Advertising rates are as follows:
One quarter page $25.00/issue
Business card size $15.00/issue
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THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CHECK COLLECTORS, INC.

A non-profit organization organized under Section 501-(c)-(3)

President:
Robert D. Hohertz
PO Box 190332
Saint Louis, MO 63119-6332
FSA71@aol.com

Vice-President:
Michael S. Turrini
PO Box 4104
Vallejo, CA 94590

Secretary:
Coleman Leifer
PO Box 577
Garrett Park, MD 20896
CAL493@aol.com

Treasurer:
Dick Naven
6802 S. W. 33rd Pl.
Portland, OR 97219

Directors:
Robert D. Hohertz (1998)
Hermann Ivester (1998)
M. S. Kazanjian (1998)
Coleman Leifer (1999)
Dick Naven (1999)
Lee E. Poleske (1998)
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Robert D. Hohertz - see above

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PO Box 16843
West Palm Beach, FL 33416-6843

Librarian:
Charles V. Kemp
PO Box 71892
Madison Hts, MI 48071

Membership Directory:
Coleman A. Leifer - see above

Security Printers:
William G. Kanowsky
1533 Savannah Dr.
Evansville, IN 47714

Slide Program:
Larry Adams
812 1/2 Story St.
Boone, IA 50036

Regional Contacts:

New England, upstate NY
Russell Clark
P.O. Box 3347
Syracuse, NY 13220-3347

IL, IN, OH
Lyman Hensley
473 East Elm
Sycamore, IL 60178-1934

NJ, DE, MD
David Brase
5523 Halpine Dr. #202
Rockville, MD 20851

VA, WV, PA
David Page
207 Cary St.
Williamsburg, VA 23185

TN, KY
Joel Rind
14 W. 8th St.
Chattanooga, TN 37402

ND, SD, WI, MN
Russ Hornbacher
Box 188
Fessenden, ND 58438

KS, CO, NE
Todd Schaefer
1018 SW 13th St.
Topeka, KS 66604

AR, MO, IA
Hermann Ivester
5 Leslie Circle
Little Rock, AR 72205-2529

MS, LA
Dale Flesher
130 Lakeway Dr.
Oxford, MS 38655-9666

NC, SC, GA, AL
Logan Smith
1300 Robinhood Rd.
Watkinsville, GA 30677-1820

TX, OK, NM
Raymond Whyborn
411 W. Reiman
Seymour, TX 76380-2439

MT, WY, ID
Douglas Mc Donald
P.O. Box 5833
Helena, MT 59604

Northern CA
Michael Turrini
PO Box 4104
Vallejo, CA 94590

Canada
Kevin Thorburn
10 Harlington Crescent #19
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 3N1

Mexico
Max Studley
Box 61 Bucerias
Nayarit, Mexico

The Captain Kidd Salvage Company

by Bob Hohertz

based upon an unpublished manuscript by Kenneth John Myers

Captain Kidd! Pirate treasure! Perhaps a bit difficult to reconcile with a prosaic stock certificate, unless, of course, you are willing to join in a fabulous venture to salvage lost riches by purchasing a share in the eventual profits to be realized from recovering the lost treasure of Captain Kidd, sunk in the Hudson River.

The historical record does not support the idea that Captain Kidd ever sailed up the Hudson River after he returned from the West Indies. However, during the nineteenth century legends arose linking him with sites on the river, particularly the foot of Dunderbergh Mountain at the southern entrance to the Highlands. This association was either begun or greatly strengthened by a group of Manhattan investors who claimed to have discovered the wreck of the pirate's ship in the river and began to salvage it with a great deal of local and national publicity. Herman Melville even mentioned these operations in two of his novels written in 1849 and 1852.

Salvage attempts continued until early 1848, when the investors came to the conclusion that the whole operation was fraudulent. Several well-publicized trials were conducted over the next three years in an attempt to recover investments, eventually ending with political upheaval and a change in the New York libel laws.

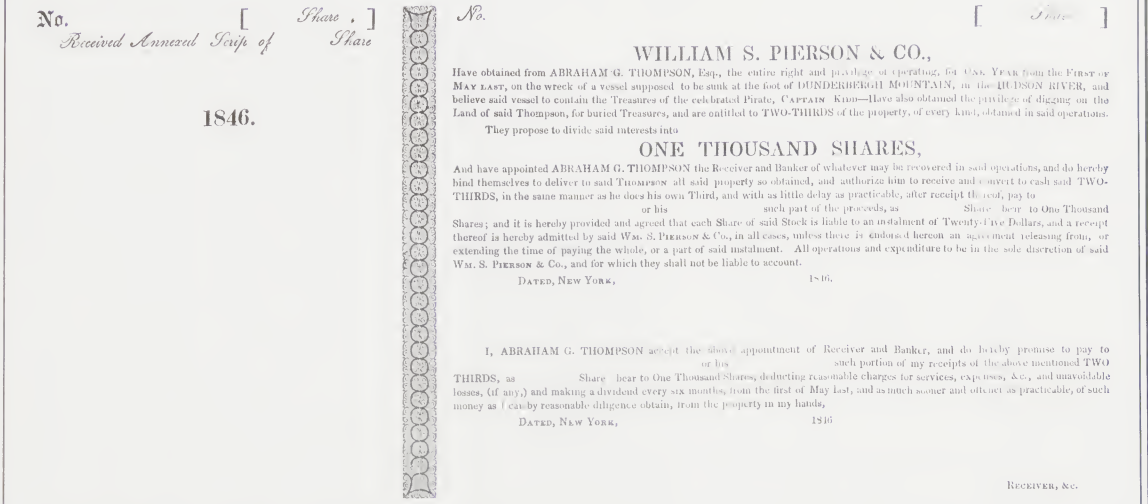
In his manuscript Kenneth Myers quotes an article that appeared in the June 11, 1844 issue of the New York Journal of Commerce, as follows: "MY NAME WAS CAPTAIN KIDD. Tradition says that the celebrated Captain Kidd, the flying Dutchman of the Western world, being pursued by a superior force, ran his frigate of forty-four guns up the Hudson, and that when off Caldwell, the frigate struck upon a rock and sunk - Kidd and his men escaping to the shore. The land on the margin of the river opposite the site of this accident, belongs to A. G. Thompson, Esq. of this city, who years ago made some enquiries at the bottom of the river for the lost frigate. Recently the works have been renewed with vigor, and not altogether in vain; for the men at the depth of twenty-five feet, have found a vessel and brought up a witness to testify of things below, in the form of a short cannon, weighing several hundred pounds. They also got hold of a large mass too heavy for the machinery applied, which they have not touched as yet, though they came very near it."

Other papers followed with coverage, and the treasure hunt was set in motion. It was fuelled by a supposed 'mesmeric revelation' in which a Universalist minister in Massachusetts described his wife's visions when put into a 'magnetic sleep.' This involved describing the salvage operations in detail, and then moving backward in time to witness the fiery destruction of Kidd's ship, then forward again to a mental dive into the river where she saw "masses of gold, silver and jewels littering its bottom." This 'minister' is believed to have been one William Andros, a fringe associate of the salvage crew, whom by 1846 was arrested for counterfeiting (whence he skipped bail and went to work in a brickyard.)

The partners did build a cofferdam in the river, well in sight of excursion boats, and did haul up a cannon, which was later asserted to have been planted there by night. Conveniently, the dam didn't keep the water out sufficiently well to allow any treasure to be brought up, and when the group's two-year lease ran out the lawsuits began. Charges and countercharges, trumped-up arrests, and general scandal entertained the public. Newspapers took sides, and by 1851 the editor of the Police Gazette was himself sued for libel whereupon he fled to New Jersey to avoid a prison term.

Several of the actors in this combination of farce and financial drama appear to be complex and interesting people. Abraham Thompson was a descendant of one David Gardiner, whom Myers describes as the 'fourth proprietor' of Gardiner's Island, off eastern Long Island. (Gardiner's Island is the one place that Captain Kidd is known to have left treasure, as it was recovered by the Royal Governor in 1699.) Abraham was president of the Union Bank, and his brother Jonathan was president of the Manhattan Bank. He was listed as one of the hundred richest individuals in the city of New York in 1842 and 1845.

Myers tends to see Thompson as an intended victim of the scheme, rather than an instigator. The whole escapade possibly grew from a small-scale fraud run by Andros and his wife in the late 1830's, in which they "played on Thompson's interest in Kidd and his belief in mesmerism." Others saw gain a few years later. Andros continued to appear in subsidiary roles, a bit too mean-spirited to be comic.



No. [Share ,]
Received Annexed Scrip of Share

1846.

No. [Share]

WILLIAM S. PIERSON & CO.,

Have obtained from ABRAHAM G. THOMPSON, Esq., the entire right and privilege of operating, for ONE YEAR from the FIRST OF MAY LAST, on the wreck of a vessel supposed to be sunk at the foot of DUNDERBERGH MOUNTAIN, in the HUDSON RIVER, and believe said vessel to contain the Treasures of the celebrated Pirate, CAPTAIN KIDD—Have also obtained the privilege of digging on the Land of said Thompson, for buried Treasures, and are entitled to TWO-THIRDS of the property, of every kind, obtained in said operations.

They propose to divide said interests into

ONE THOUSAND SHARES,

And have appointed ABRAHAM G. THOMPSON the Receiver and Banker of whatever may be recovered in said operations, and do hereby bind themselves to deliver to said THOMPSON all said property so obtained, and authorize him to receive and convert to cash said TWO-THIRDS, in the same manner as he does his own Third, and with as little delay as practicable, after receipt thereof, pay to

or his such part of the proceeds, as Share bear to One Thousand Shares; and it is hereby provided and agreed that each Share of said Stock is liable to an instalment of Twenty-Five Dollars, and a receipt thereof is hereby admitted by said WM. S. PIERSON & Co., in all cases, unless there is endorsed hereon an agreement releasing from, or extending the time of paying the whole, or a part of said instalment. All operations and expenditure to be in the sole discretion of said WM. S. PIERSON & Co., and for which they shall not be liable to account.

DATED, NEW YORK, 1846.

I, ABRAHAM G. THOMPSON accept the above appointment of Receiver and Banker, and do hereby promise to pay to or his such portion of my receipts of the above mentioned TWO THIRDS, as Share bear to One Thousand Shares, deducting reasonable charges for services, expenses, &c., and unavoidable losses, (if any,) and making a dividend every six months, from the first of May last, and as much sooner and oftener as practicable, of such money as I can by reasonable diligence obtain, from the property in my hands,

DATED, NEW YORK, 1846

RECEIVER, &c.

Figure 1. The original group licensed to recover Kidd's supposed treasure was Sargent & Co. Their lease ran out in May of 1846, and the existing shares became worthless. Salvage rights were transferred to William S Pierson & Co at that time.

Stock in the new company was said to have been popular in England. The unissued share pictured above gives details of the arrangment. "Having obtained from ABRAHAM G. THOMPSON, Esq., the entire right and privilige of operating, for ONE YEAR from the FIRST OF MAY LAST, on the wreck of a vessel supposed to be sunk at the foot of DUNDERBERGH MOUNTAIN, in the HUDSON RIVER, and believe said vessel to contain the Treasure of the celebrated pirate, CAPTAIN KIDD...." the company would turn over any findings to Thompson, who would convert them to cash and distribute two thirds to the stockholders, after expenses and losses.

Overall, Thompson appears to have kept from investing a great deal of his own money in the operation. His wills show that he continued to trust some of the major figures involved until his death in 1851, but they did not gain control of his estate as they perhaps had hoped.

Most of the cost of the original investigation was probably furnished by Charles Henry Carpenter, one of the four original founders of the salvage company. Carpenter appeared in New York in 1833, a young man without money. By 1844 he was a successful wholesaler of 'boots and shoes, hats and caps.' He hired William Seward Pierson, a graduate of Yale and successful Wall Street lawyer, to collect debts. Pierson was also one of the four founders, and quite possibly the person who saw most clearly how to gain money from issuing stock to the public to ostensibly fund the wild goose chase.

When the scheme began to falter in 1846, Carpenter found himself on the outside. He began to look for evidence of fraud, so Pierson counterattacked by having him arrested for counterfeiting. Carpenter's problems snowballed, and he ended up bankrupt, though eventually acquitted of various charges. He needed to represent himself, being short of cash, and apparently learned enough that by 1850 he set himself up as a lawyer - on Wall Street!

Pierson did not prosper from the scheme. With his reputation tarnished, he moved to Ohio, where he became mayor of Sandusky. Eventually he moved back to his original home in Connecticut and took over his brother-in-law's power company. By his death in 1879 he was worth a half-million dollars.

The foregoing article skims the surface of this complex affair. In 1995, Kenneth John Myers, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, produced a 41 page double-spaced manuscript (not counting the footnotes), *Annals of Hudson Valley Crime: The Captain Kidd Salvage Company*, that has not yet been published. It was made available to me by Frank Hammelbacher of Norrico Inc, and I was granted permission by Mr. Myers to publish a one to two-page abstraction for your edification.

Historical Perspective

The Captain Kidd Salvage Company scam falls midway between our time and that of Kidd himself.

What was the historical background for the nineteenth century legends of Captain Kidd? In Pillaging the Empire - Piracy in the Americas 1500-1750, Kris E. Lane describes William Kidd as a relatively unsuccessful privateer who ran afoul of the East India Company in the 1690's, a time when England was shifting from 'blatant collusion' with to 'absolute intolerance' of pirates. The son of a Presbyterian minister and raised in Scotland, he appears on the piratical scene as a petty buccaneer hired by the English to harass the French in 1689, when he was said to be 44 years old. He was successful so far as the English were concerned, but most of his crew eventually deserted.

In 1667 we find him married to a widow and living in New York City. The couple had two daughters and attended church regularly. This lifestyle lasted until 1695, when Kidd sailed to London to seek a commission as a privateer once again. His reputation was still good in England, and he ended up in charge of a ship whose mission was to capture pirates.

Most of his adventures took place in the Indian Ocean, where Kidd must have decided that it was easier to attack merchant ships than real pirates. After further desertions and an incident in which he killed one of his own crewmen he returned to the Caribbean in 1699 to find that there was now a price on his head. He stopped in New York City to leave some money with his wife and family and went on to Boston to put himself in the hands of a former London sponsor, Lord Bellomont, who was now governor of Massachusetts and New York. Bellomont imprisoned him until February of 1700, when he was sent to London to be tried. He was said to be despondent and almost suicidal throughout this time.

To quote Lane, "The now famous pirate captain, a man whose name already conjured up images of vast treasure and exotic seas, would spend a year in solitary confinement before being hanged on 23 May 1701."

In Confederate Treasury Notes

by Charles V. Kemp

During the Civil War civilians as well as soldiers suffered hardships, and this was especially true in the South. There the inflation brought about by the depreciation of the Confederate currency affected everyone. Although the Confederate notes had gotten off to a promising start, being accepted at 95 cents to a gold dollar, the increasing stranglehold of the Union blockade forced it steadily downward to 33 cents in 1863 and finally only 1.6 cents in May 1865, when a cup of coffee cost $5 in Richmond.

Most people in the South considered it a matter of patriotism to accept their government's notes, and although they were never made legal tender, most did accept them right up to the end. Also the Southern banks had suspended specie payment at the start of the war and paper of one sort or another was about the only thing to be found in circulation. This was a classic example of Gresham's Law which, simply stated, holds that in times of emergency, bad currency will drive good out of circulation.

Thus both banks and individuals hoarded their gold, silver and even copper coins and passed on any paper that came into their hands as soon as possible. Sometimes unscrupulous people would attempt to take advantage of the situation by trying to repay loans made in gold with depreciated paper, for instance. This forced anyone dealing in future payments to use caution and stipulate how the payment was to be made.

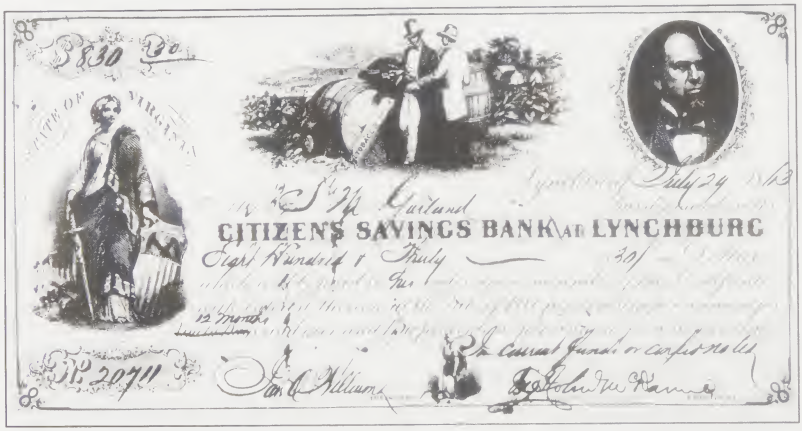


Figure 1. A certificate of deposit printed by the American Bank Note Company for the Citizens Savings Bank of Lynchburg, Virginia, used during the period of the Confederacy. Redemption in current funds or Confederate notes is specified

The two items illustrated with this article are examples of that caution. In the first, a certificate of deposit on the Citizen's Savings Bank of Lynchburg, Va., the banker has added the notation "In current funds or Confed notes". Current funds meant a currency that was acceptable at that time. In the second item (see page 8), a draft on the Union Bank of Augusta, GA drawn on the Farmer's Bank of Virginia, the cashier has indicated that the draft was payable "In Confed. States Treasy notes'.

In both cases the precautions were necessary to avoid the possibility of the payee trying to get specie in what would have been a lucrative exchange. Today they serve to provide check collectors with an interesting insight into the Civil War period.

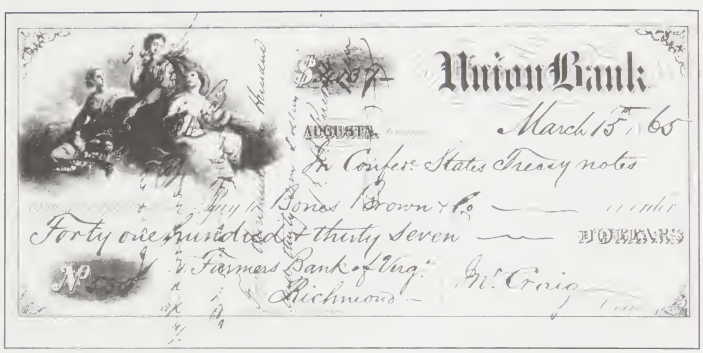


Figure 2. An attractive draft of the Union Bank of Augusta, Georgia, printed by Danforth, Wright & Co. of New York and Philadelphia. This instrument is specific concerning payment in Confederate notes.

Charles Kemp's article concerns a point brought up in the following two letters from Bruce Smith, and prompted me to illustrate another item that fits into the general theme. - Editor

Dear Bob,

The article by William Buford in issue 45 of The Check Collector concerning a draft made by Captain Henry Hescock of the 1st Missouri Artillery piqued my interest.

The 1st Regiment Light Artillery, Missouri Volunteers, was originally organized as an infantry unit in St. Louis in early April 1861. Its first commanding officer was Colonel Frank P. Blair of St. Louis. This was one of the units which marched out to Camp Jackson on the outskirts of St. Louis (now the campus of St. Louis University), and arrested the Missouri State Militia. At that time the governor, most of the state legislature and the state militia were pro-southern and wanted to take Missouri out of the union. The militia was drilling at Camp Jackson because the governor secretly planned to seize the U.S. arsenal at St. Louis. This would have been a major disaster for the union.

The regiment, along with others, moved up the Missouri River under the command of General Lyon and engaged Missouri Confederate forces under Sterling Price (who was at that time the Missouri State Bank Commissioner, and countersigned all the bank notes issued in the state) at Boonville. During the Battle of Boonville, several members of the 1st Regiment were killed - the first Missourians to die in the Civil War. The unit chased the Missouri confederate forces southward to the Arkansas border, then returned to St. Louis in September 1861. There at Camp Cavender outside the city, the unit was reorganized into an artillery unit with 12 companies (A through M; but no Company J). During the war the various companies, organized into battalions, served in different areas. The second and third battalions were assigned to General U. S. Grant and fought in Tennessee, Mississippi and elsewhere. The first battalion at first remained in Missouri, but later moved to Mississippi. The unit was disbanded, company by company, early in 1865.

Henry Hescock became a captain on 25 January 1862 and took command of Company G on 26 September 1862. This company was apparently part of the third battalion, and fought in Tennessee and Mississippi. During the Battle of Chickamauga(19 September 1863), Captain Hescock was taken prisoner, and was held for nearly 18 months. From this it would seem be was released in December 1864, then in January 1865, made out the draft shown in Buford's article, while he was still in South Carolina. He then returned to St. Louis where he was released from service on 1 April 1865 and died

on 28 April 1865, from the effects of ill treatment while a prisoner.

Source: Missouri House Journal. Appendix 1865/1866, pages 401-406

After reading Bruce's letter carefully, I wrote back to question the date of Captain Hescock's release. If he was captured in September 1863 and released about eighteen months later, it would make his release date closer to March of 1865, which keeps the writing of the draft during the period of his captivity. However, if the release date was specified in the House Journal, the draft would have been written when Hescock was a free man. I received the following reply from Bruce, dated June 17th. - Editor

Dear Bob,

Your letter of the 15th arrived today or perhaps yesterday; I didn't go to the post office yesterday. Either way, the mail runs pretty smoothly between St. Louis and Wisconsin.

Regarding the date of release of Capt. Hescock, this is a case of bad math on my part. All the information except the release date, comes from the unit history published by the State of Missouri in the House Journal appendix (I own the original). The history of this unit was written by two different people. In one place it says he was captured at the Battle of Chickamagua (19 Sept. 1863); in another it says he was mustered out in April 1865; and in another it says he was held for "nearly 18 months". I suspect he was really released in February 1865, and my letter should be corrected with that date. This makes more sense for a death in April from "ill treatment during captivity". If he was released in November, he would have had nearly 6 months to recover.

The postal system continued to operate during the war, so it would not have been difficult for Capt. Hescock to write, directing someone to pay the gold to the Confederate guard. I'm not sure how the gold would be delivered though. Why would a guard loan money to a prisoner? It could been quite profitable if he loaned Confederate paper and was repaid in gold. I'm sure there was a black market rate for exchanging gold and paper.

Sincerely,
Bruce

An item that I found at the Chicago Paper Money Show last February and a book that was published last year on Civil War prisoner's mail provide more information on this subject and raise more questions. - Editor

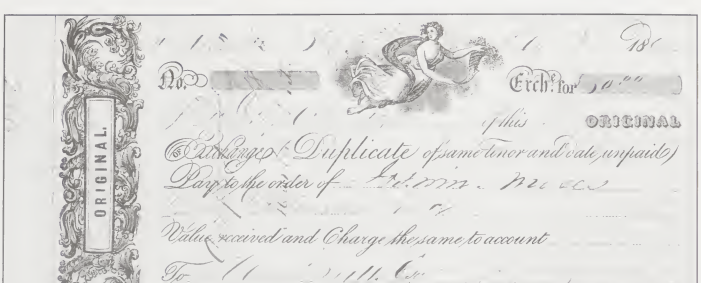
We do not know where Hescock began his time as a prisoner of war, but he was in Columbia, SC by January of 1865. There were three prisons located in Columbia, SC during the Civil War, one of which operated for only a few months. By 1865 Hescock would have been imprisoned in either Camp Asylum, so called from being located on the grounds of the former State Lunatic Asylum, or Richmond Jail.

Either location could have been one in which some extra money would have been available under special arrangements. The commander of Camp Asylum, a Major Griswold, was described as a gentleman in his treatment of prisoners, and one prisoner wrote to his wife at the end of 1864 saying, "I have a good place to sleep and plenty to eat and the best of treatment." At Richmond Jail prisoners were reputedly treated very well early in the war, but in a more business-like fashion later on. This location was still in use in 1865.

Bruce's estimate that Hescock was released in February of 1865 is reasonable in light of the fact that Sherman entered Columbia on February 17th. Sherman's official report mentions "the officers who had long been imprisoned there and rescued by us" in reference to Richmond Jail.

This information is contained in a fascinating book, Prisoner's Mail from the American Civil War, by Galen D. Harrison. It was published in 1997 by Thompson-Shore Inc. The section on Columbia, SC prisons is found on pages 50-57.

The Hescock draft is not unique. Pictured on the next page is a bill of exchange written November 28, 1864 by L. A. Butts (?), 1st Lt., 85th N. Y. Vols. for thirty dollars in gold.

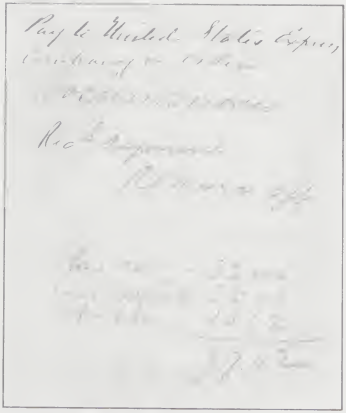


On the reverse of this document Butts has written, "This money was loaned to me while a prisoner for my own personal use as a favor. I therefore desire it paid." Below this it is endorsed, "Pay to United States Express Company or order. Jos. Win. [?] Mrs[?]." Next is a notation, "Reed payment, R. T. Maxon, Agt."

There are several other interesting notations on this document. On the stub, which is folded over and not visible in the illustration, there is a pencil calculation.

"2.16
30
$64.80

Dec 31, 1862"



On the back, in ink, is written, "Reed of Lieut. Peak $32.40 one half this order. R. L. Cowell (?)"

Finally, in pencil below the endorsements,

"this order	32.40
lent Mr. Butts	35.00
check	10.02
	77.42"

It is tempting to regard these notations as some sort of black market exchange rate, along the lines suggested in Bruce's second letter. If so, there was still a substantial profit being made by collecting gold for the probable loan in terms of Confederate dollars at a factor of 2.16 for one. And what the final calculation represents escapes me.

A Market Niche

by Kevin Thorburn

The attitude and awareness of society upon the habit of smoking has changed considerably during this past century. Once regarded with prestige as smoking jackets were donned and people retired to the smoking lounge, it is now illegal to 'light up' in public in many areas. Once thought of as a harmless habit it is now recognized as being harmful to one's own health as well as the health of those near the smoker. Some things have not changed though, like it or not, it is still big business to the tobacco companies and to those in the medical field.

The two illustrated cheques show how smoking entered the drug manufacturer's domain. Both items are drawn on the same company, Templetons Limited, self described as 'proprietary medicine manufacturers.' Both are also drawn on the same bank and branch, The Dominion Bank, King and Yonge Streets branch, Toronto, Ontario. Vignettes show two of their products.

The earliest cheque is from 1939 and the latest is dated 1951. Over these twelve years there was not much change in their advertising, but it is interesting to note that the 1951 piece shows that their 'RAZ-MAH' capsules are now a treatment for smokers cough. A newly found side-effect of smoking and/or a greater awareness of smoking hazards led to a new marketing niche for this company.

Figure 1. The 1939 check from Templetons Limited, drawn on the Dominion Bank of Toronto

Figure 2. A detail from the check above, showing that Raz-Mah was offered for asthma, hay fever, and head and bronchial colds as of 1939.

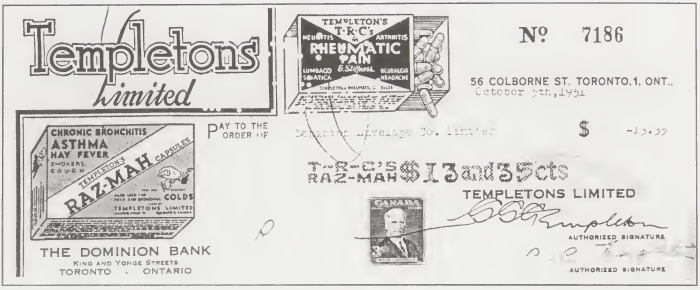


Figure 3. Twelve years later, Templetons still maintained an account at the Dominion Bank.

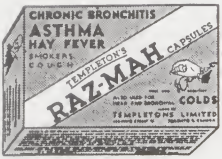


Figure 4. Note the addition of the words "SMOKERS COUGH" below "HAY FEVER."

The following excerpt from a letter from Bob Spence is appropriate to include at this point:

"Enclosed is a copy of an interesting item - another first? - received from Kevin Thorburn, the ASCC Regional Contact for Canada. It is a wooden dollar. Kevin arranged the first Round Table Meeting of cheque collectors in the Maritime Provinces at the Coin Collectors Rally last May 2. This item was a souvenir of the meeting."

On the Streets of Saint Louis

by Ronald Horstman

Before the streets of Saint Louis were paved, dust and dirt were a problem for businesses and offices. During dry periods the business of street sprinkling flourished. The four receipts illustrated with this article show the water wagons used for this purpose.

Figure 1. Three of the receipts are from the St. Louis Improved Street Sprinkling Company, and show the water wagon in use. According to the legend, the design of the sprinkler was patented in April of 1872. This particular receipt advertises that the company will also fill cisterns.

It cost the Merchants Exchange $3 to have Pine Street sprinkled for the month of

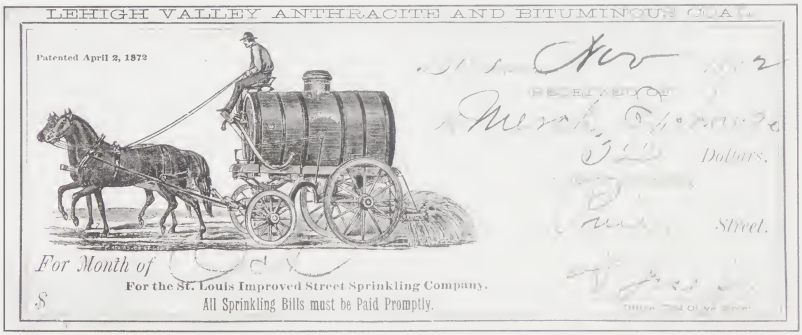

LEHIGH VALLEY ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL
Patented April 2, 1872
Dollars.
Street.
For Month of
For the St. Louis Improved Street Sprinkling Company.
All Sprinkling Bills must be Paid Promptly.

Figure 2. The receipt for October sprinkling. Note that "All Sprinkling Bills must be Paid Promptly." Also note the advertisement for the Lehigh Valley Anthracite and Bituminous Coal Company at the top of the receipt. Delivery of coal would afford year-round employment for the driver and the team, and the burning of coal undoubtedly contributed soot to the streets, necessitating more frequent washing.....

Figure 3. This receipt for November sprinkling is similar to the one in Figure 2, but lacks the coal advertisement and the admonition to pay promptly.

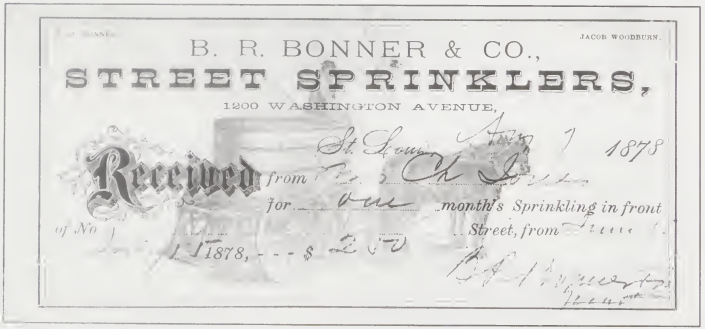


Figure 4. This receipt from the B. R Bonner & Company is for sprinkling from June 15 to July 15, location within St. Louis not recorded. The design of the sprinkler is different, and the charge is only $2.50.

Dr. Amos O. Squire
Head Physician, Sing Sing Prison
by Jerry Boone

The name of "Sing Sing" immediately brings to mind the famous prison in Sing Sing, New York, which later became Ossining. My benefactor of checks has sent me yet another few checks and copies of the Obituary of one Dr. Amos Squire, who at the time of his death in 1942, was Westchester County Medical examiner in Ossining.

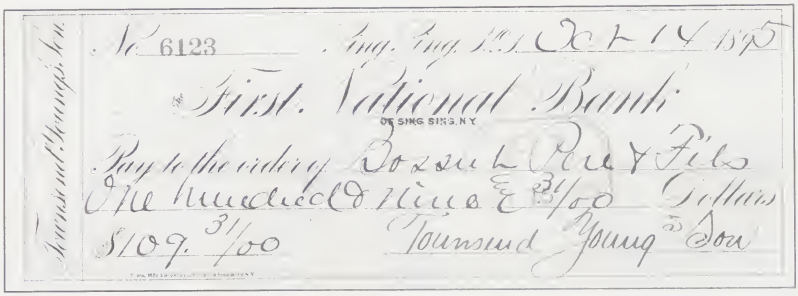

Sing Sing, N.Y. Oct 14 1905
No 6123
First National Bank
OF SING SING, N.Y.
Pay to the order of Bozsell Rue & Co
One Hundred & 31/100 Dollars
$109. 31/100
Townsend Young & Son

Figure 1. A check from Sing Sing, NY before the town changed its name to Ossining.

Dr. Squire, in his capacity as a county public servant dating back to 1906, saw 138 executions of murderers in Sing Sing's electric chair., conducted 11,000 on-the-scenes investigations of Westchester homicides and other deaths and once traveled an average of 3500 miles a month throughout the county on official business

He was Coroner from 1906 to 1914. At that time he became the Chief Physician at Sing Sing and eleven years later was appointed as the first Medical Examiner of the county.

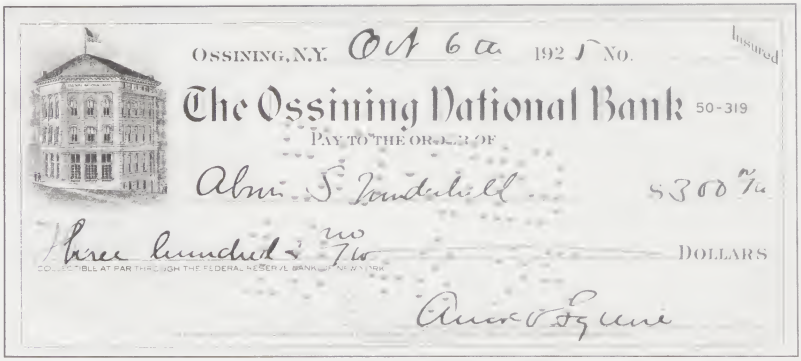

OSSINING, N.Y. Oct 6a 1921 No.
Insured
The Ossining National Bank 50-319
PAY TO THE ORDER OF
Amos S. Squire $300 00/100
Three hundred 00/100 DOLLARS
COLLECTIBLE AT PAR THROUGH THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK
Amos O Squire

Figure 2. Ossining National Bank check, with a vignette of the bank building. This check was signed by Dr. Squires while Chief Physician at Sing Sing Prison.

As a graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, graduating in 1899, and as a General Practitioner, he was granted permission to examine 20,000 prisoners in a study that was to explode the theory that most criminals were left handed. 96% were right handed. The same proportion as are right handed in public schools.

Dr. Squires stated that most unbearable task he had at Sing Sing was his required attendance at executions. Even though he signaled to the Sing Sing Executioner 138 times to throw the switch in the prison execution chamber, he was emphatically against capital punishment.

After 11 years at the prison, he became so overwrought, he said, that he became conscious of a "terrifying urge" to touch the condemned person as the electricity would shoot through the body. He said this was the same urge that grips a person looking over the edge of a building with the desire to jump. Dr. Squires resigned in 1925.

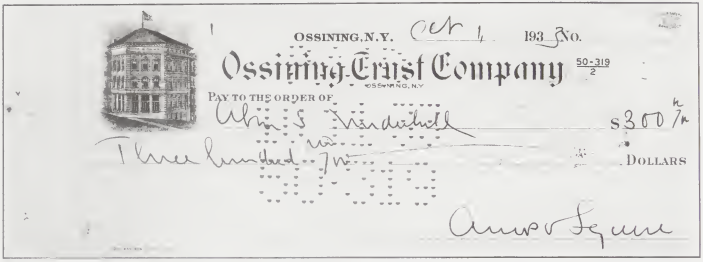


Figure 3. An Ossining Trust check with the same vignette of the bank building, issued and signed by Dr. Squires when he was West Chester Medical Examiner.

Dr. Squires was responsible for many changes in the prison, getting the Warden to permit athletic teams to be formed and even to allow prisoners to build their own miniature golf course.

Postcard to the Editor

Sir,

In answer to Bill Kanowsky's inquiry on page 17 of *TCC* #45, this instrument seems to be an assignment of wages. It is not uncommon, and is done today by the execution of an instrument (form) called assignment of wages. Hope I am helpful.

Marshall Lipton

Check Books

a message from Lee Poleske

A piece of advice commonly given to beginning coin collectors is, "Buy the book first." While there are more books about coins, than checks, the advice is also good for beginning check collectors.

My objective in this article is to call upon the members of the American Society of Check Collectors to help compile as complete a list of books and pamphlets about checks as possible. The books should be completely about checks or contain significant information about checks or revenue stamps used on checks.

What follows is an annotated bibliography of check books and pamphlets I am familiar with; I know there are many more and would ask members to send me information on books or pamphlets they have or know about. As the information comes in, periodic updates will be printed.

Send the same information as listed below: author, title, publication information and date, paper or hard bound, number of pages and if the book is illustrated, has an index or a bibliography and a short description of the nature of the book.

My address is Box 871, Seward AK 99664.

I realize there is also a lot of information about checks in periodicals, but I feel that should be a separate list and hope someone will take it on.

Aetna Life Companies
Good Checks and Bad Money.
Hartford, Conn.: Aetna Life Companies, no date.
Paperbound, 10 pages, illustrated.
How to protect your checks from thieves and forgers.

American Philatelic Congress, Inc., The
The Congress Book 1981.
New York: The American Philatelic Congress, Inc., 1983.
Hardbound, 195 pages, illustrated.
Contains a chapter on Civil War revenue stamped paper issues 1865-1883.

American Society of Check Collectors
Security Printers, 3rd ed.
American Society of Check Collectors, Inc, 1991.
Paperbound, 30 pages.
List of security printers in the United States up to the year 1940.

Bailey, Henry J.
The Law of Bank Checks, 3rd ed.
Boston: The Banking Law Journal, 1962. Hardbound, 653 pages, index.
State and federal laws concerning checks.

Battles, Rodney A.
Collector's Guide to Old Bank Checks and Related Financial Documents.
Euless TX: Rodney A. Battles, 1982. Paperbound, 105 pages, illustrated.
A guide to the collection of United States checks, with values.

Bruce II, Cohn R. and others.
The Standard Guide to South Asian Coins and Paper Money since 1556 A. D., 1st ed.
Iola WI: Krause Publications, 1981. Hardbound, 608 pages, index, illustrated. Contains a section on Indian checks and Hundis

Castenholz, B. J.
Field Guide to Revenue Stamped Paper. Part I The Western States.
Pacific Palisades CA: Castenholz & Sons, 1989. Paperbound, 80 pages, illustrated. Catalog and price guide of revenue imprinted checks and other fiscal documents.

Castenholz, B. J.
Field Guide to Revenue Stamped Paper. Part I The Western States, Revised edition.
Pacific Palisades CA: Castenholz & Sons, 1996. Paperbound, 128 pages, illustrated. Catalog and price guide of revenue imprinted checks and other fiscal documents.

Castenholz, B.J
Field Guide to Revenue Stamped Paper. Part 2 The Southern States
Pacific Palisades CA: Castenholz and Sons, 1989.
Paperbound, 96 pages, illustrated. Catalog and price guide of revenue imprinted checks and other fiscal documents.

Castenholz, B.J.
Field Guide to Revenue Stamped Paper. Part 3 The Central States
Pacific Palisades CA: Castenholz and Sons, 1989.
Paperbound, 96 pages, illustrated. Catalog and price guide of revenue imprinted checks and other fiscal documents.

Castenholz, B.J
Field Guide to Revenue Stamped Paper. Part 4 The Eastern Central States
Pacific Palisades CA: Castenholz and Sons, 1989.
Paperbound, 112 pages, illustrated. Catalog and price guide of revenue imprinted checks and other fiscal documents.

Castenholz, B.J.
Field Guide to Revenue Stamped Paper. Part 5 The Eastern States.
Pacific Palisades CA: Castenholz and Sons, 1996. Paperbound, 128 pages, illustrated. Catalog and price guide of revenue imprinted checks and other fiscal documents.

Castenholz, B.J.
Field Guide to Revenue Stamped Paper. Part 6 New York State
Pacific Palisades CA: Castenholz and Sons, 1991. Paperbound, 128 pages, illustrated. Catalog and price guide of revenue imprinted checks and other fiscal documents.

Douglas, James
A Collections Guide to Cheques and Bills of Exchange
Carlisle UK: Border Coins, 1977. Paperbound, 32 pgs. illustrated. A concise guide to collecting the cheques of England and Scotland.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York
The Story of Checks and Electronic Payments.
New York: Federal Reserve Bank of New York, 1981. Paperbound, 23 pages, illustrated. Comic book style. Provides basic information about checks, clearing houses and electronic payments.

Federal Reserve System
Check Rights
Federal Reserve System, 1988. Paperbound, 28 pages, illustrated. Explains the different types of checks and how clearinghouses work.

Kaehler, David
Antique Check Imprint Tool Designs & Cuts: Their History and Identification. Date Chart
Gwynedd PA: David Kaehler, 1984. Paperbound, 90 pages, illustrated. A combination history and price list of both European and American checks.

Kaehler, David
Printed Impressions 1800-1900 Beginners' Guide
Surrey, UK: David Kaehler & Co., 1980. Paperbound, 72 pages, illustrated. A combination history and price list of mainly European checks.

Kemmerer, Joseph Alexander
A History of Ration Banking
Washington DC: Superintendent of Documents, 1947. Paperbound, 150 pages. Covers printing and use of ration checks during World War II.

Mahler, Michael
United States Civil War Revenue Stamp Taxes
Pacific Palisades CA: Castenholz and Son, 1988. Hardbound, 448 pgs. Illustrated, index. A compendium of statutes, decisions, rulings and correspondence pertaining to the documentary and proprietary taxes.

McDonald, Douglas
A Catalogue of Nevada Checks 1860-1933 with Rarity and Price Guides.
Pacific Palisades CA: Castenholz and Sons, 1993. Paperbound, 128 pages, illustrated. Catalog and price guide of Nevada checks and related fiscal documents.

Shaw, David
A Pictorial Guide to Cheque Collecting.
Nairn UK: Cheques Unlimited, 1985. Paperbound, 83 pages, illustrated, bibliography. An illustrated listing of English, Welsh, Irish and Scottish cheques.

Shaw, David
A Collector's Guide to British Cheques.
Shrewsbury UK: Squirrel Publishing Ltd., 1986. Paperbound, 71 pages, illustrated. A guide to collecting Irish, Scottish and English cheques.

Snover, Gary
Check List World Travelers Checks, 1st edition.
San Bernardino CA: Gary Snover, 1986. Paperbound, 29 pages, illustrated. A check list of world travelers checks.

Sowards, Neil, editor
The Handbook of Check Collecting.
Fort Wayne IN: Neil Sowards, 1975. Paperbound, 97 pgs. illustrated. A collection of articles on all aspects of check collecting.

The ASCC Library

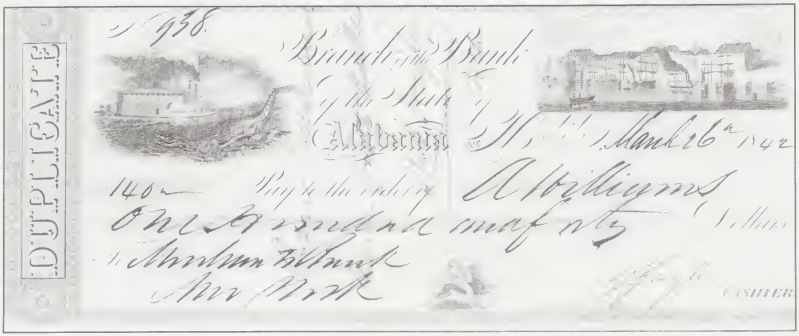
ASCC Librarian Jack Kemp informs us that the ASCC Library has a total of three books and the photocopy of an exhibit, other than ASCC publications. **We are badly in need of donations of check-related books and pamphlets if we are to maintain a library.**

The four items now there are *Arizona Mines and Mining Companies*, by James H. Garbani; *Arizona Territory Banking*, by Ray Miller; *Private Bankers in the United States and Canada* (reprint of the *Bankers Almanac of 1870*, donated by Fred Drost); and *Check it Out! Philadelphia History through Checks, Bonds and Other Financial Instruments*, photocopies of an exhibit by David V. Stivison. All were gifts of the authors or exhibitor except as noted.

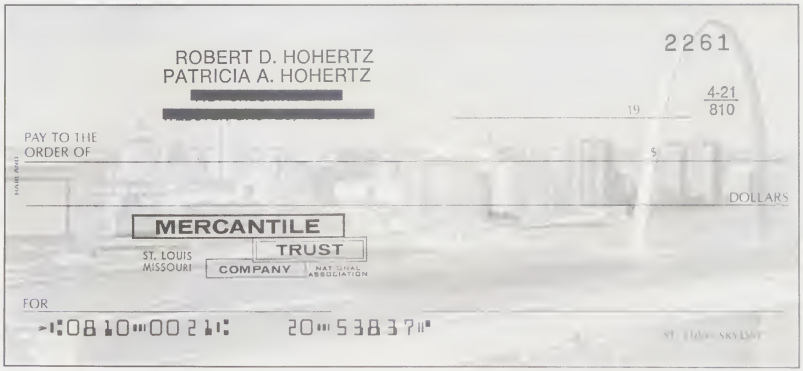
Any help that can be given to make the library a useful function would be greatly appreciated. As it stands, the only function it now serves is to provide a repository of all publications of the ASCC and the Check Collectors Round Table. We are in the process of filing in gaps in the magazines as best we can. If you have back copies of the *CheckList* that you would be willing to donate, please check with Jack Kemp to see what is still needed.

Thank you!

A Find in the Marketplace



A new topic: alligators on checks! This duplicate bill, printed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Co., was used by the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Mobile in 1842.



The 12th annual National and World Paper Money Convention at the Ramada Henry VIII Hotel, 4690 N. Lindbergh Blvd., Saint Louis, MO is scheduled for October 22-25, 1998. A meeting of the ASCC will be held on Saturday, October 24. Check for room location.

"UNLISTED IN *Castenholz*"

Being a Supplement of Sorts to the
THE FIELD GUIDE TO REVENUE STAMPED PAPER,
Particularly as it Applies to the Rarer Pieces.

B. J. Castenholz

RN-G3

The G3's represent the first form of the G imprint to have been produced by the Graphic Co. of New York. Boldly, the Graphic Co. put their name and city on the imprints as a way of publicizing their company and the work they did. It was blatant advertising that was thought, by the government at least, to be inappropriate. And probably it was an unfair advertising, considering that several firms were also producing imprints at that same time, notably Joseph R. Carpenter and Co.

At the time that the contract for producing revenue stamped paper was let to the Graphic Co., the tax on all but checks and drafts had been withdrawn. Therefore only two cent imprints were required. In addition to the Graphic Co. Type G, Carpenter's firm was producing at least types K and L.

Apparently Graphic Co. was ordered to remove its name and location from the imprints rather soon after they began production, for the G3 is not that widespread nor common.

And obviously, the G3's were the first of the G type. The G as a type was the last imprint to be produced during the Civil War tax period.

The listing given here in the same general format as the *Field Guide*, contains all of the users of G3 of which I am currently aware. No values are given here but Scott's 1997 valuation is $110.00 unused and $100.00 for used examples. This may be a bit high for the unused. And while a few of the used G3's are seen fairly often, the used pieces seem to find buyers at $90.00 to $100.00, depending on whether there are enough of them to go around to all of the serious collectors who want an example from each different user or each different variety of instrument.

The updated "Census," (1982) lists 26 known specimens. However, this list, not counting any duplication, contains 38 different pieces. I believe there are at least several hundred G3's in existence. The unused black on violet New York pieces from the German American Bank seem to appear more often than any others.

There are at least two surprises in this listing. First, a

Printer's name added to imprint
in very small type just below design, reading:
GRAPHIC CO.– –NEW YORK–

G3	Orange	[RN-G3] Checks Imprint centered		
		Denver, CO, First Nat Bank of Denver, WBN	FG1R	FG1R
		Bridgeport, CT, Commercial Nat Bk, *red*, VKC		BJC
		— First Nat Bk, O&S		BJC
		Danville, IL, Danville Banking & Trust Co. (ms changed from First Nat Bk)		Lipson
		Rock Island, IL, Mitchell & Lynde (ms changed from First Nat Bk)		Lipson
		Covington, KY, Covington City Nat Bk, Kre		FG2
		Boston, MA, Atlantic Nat Bk, TGC		FG5
		Gloucester, MA, City Nat Bk (ms changed from Cape Ann Nat Bk), *green*, CMC		FG5
		Pittsfield, MA, Nat Bk, *brown*		BJC
		Port Huron, MI, Port Huron Savings Bk		Lipson
		Smithville, NJ, Farmers Nat Bk of New Jersey, *brown*, WFM		FG5
		Ithaca, NY, Brooklyn Savings of Brooklyn, NY (ms changed from First Nat Bk of Ithaca), *violet*, CMC		FG6
		New York, NY, German American Bk, (*violet*), C&T		FG6
		—, —, *green*, (*violet*), C&T	FG6	
		—, Marine Nat Bk, Josiah J. White, *violet*, NaL		BJC
		—, Merchants Nat Bk, B.F. Butler, (*light brown*), M&K		FG6
		—, Nat Bk of the State of New York, Smith & Girvan, Coo		FG6
		—, Seventh Ward Nat Bk, *blue*, (*purple*), JHD		FG6
		Port Henry, NY, First Nat Bk, J.G. Witherbee, (*tan*), CMC		BJC
		Port Jervis, NY, First Nat Bk, CCo	FG6	
		Poughkeepsie, NY, Fallkill Nat Bk, T&S		FG6
		Rome, NY, Central Nat Bk of Rome (hs changed from Bk of Rome), $, CCo		FG6
		Chambersburg, PA, Franklin County Bk, (*violet*), WmM		BJC
		Hyde Park, PA, Hyde Park Bk, *blue*, (*violet*), WFM		FG4
		Lewisburg, PA, Lewisburg Nat Bk, *blue*, WmM		BJC
		—, Union Nat Bk, *green*, WFM		BJC
		Mifflinburg, PA (ms altered from Lewisburg), First Nat Bk, (ms changed from Lewisburg Nat Bk), *green*, WFM		Note 1
		Parker City, PA, Parker Savings Bk, *green*		FG4
		Wilkes Barre, PA, People's Bk, CCo		BJC
		Williamsport, PA, First Nat Bk (ms changed from Lycoming Nat Bk), *red*, WmM		FG4

Providence, RI, Nat Bk of Commerce, MCJ FG5
Saint Johnsbury, VT, E &T. Fairbanks & Co ..... Lipson
Morgantown, WV, Morgantown Bk, MSC ..... Lipson
Stevens Point, WI, H.D. McCullock, Banker, MLE ..... BJC

Drafts

Imprint centered

Golden, CO, F.E. Everett, *black*, *blue hs*, (*tan*), MSC FG1R
Winchester, KY, Clark County Nat Bk, ABN ..... Note 2
New York, NY, People's Savings Bk, CBI ..... Lipson

Pass Book Receipts

Imprint centered

New York, NY, Broadway Savings Institution ..... BJC

Notes:

FG1 to FG6 denotes listing in the appropriate part of the *Field Guide*. I have personally inspected every piece.

BJC denotes unlisted in the *Field Guide* but I have personally inspected each piece.

Lipson denotes listing in "The Graphic Co. New York Imprint," *The Check Collector*, November 1993, pp. 4-11. Uncertainty exists with these listings as colors, printers, and type of document are not specified.

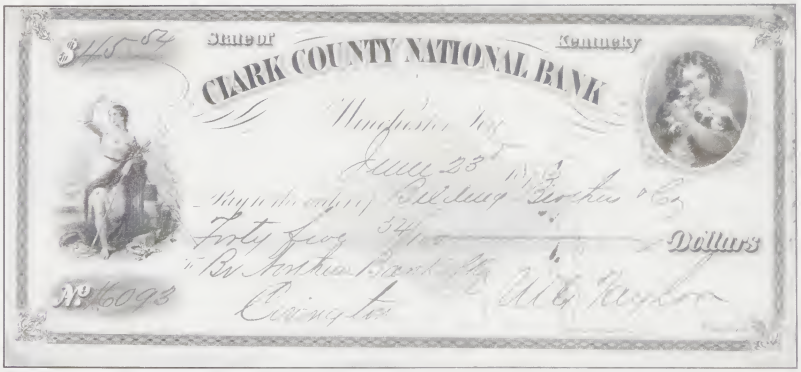
1. Einstein, J., "RN Update," *The American Revenuer*, 11-12-1982, p. 198.
2. Photocopy from Bob Hohertz.

draft from Colorado has come to light. It is a very nice piece with the added feature of being from a western state.

Secondly, an unused pass book receipt has been found from New York City. Considering the rarity of pass book receipts in general, this piece is especially important.

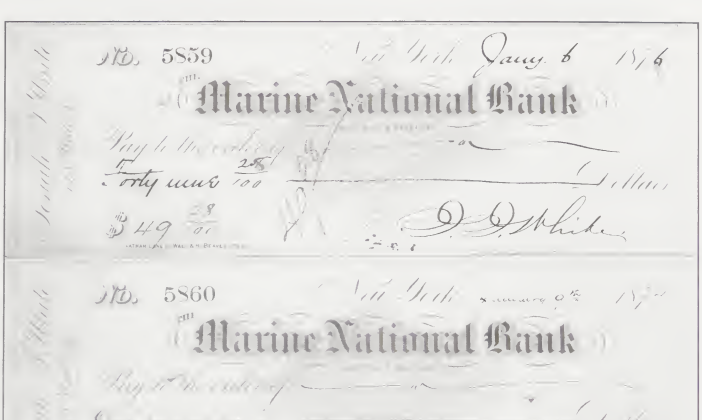
Lipson, in "The Graphic Co. New York Imprint," indicates the earliest known use of a G3 as 3 February, 1876. This moves the earliest date in the "Census" up by more than two-and-a-half months. But the unused Bull's Head Bank piece he illustrates bears the notation: "12/8/75 1st of new type by Graphics Co." This is a very important piece for several reasons. First, it is very likely that it was procured at the bank, rather than at the check printer. Secondly, this style of notation on the reverse of the piece is seen rather frequently and most certainly represents the work of a very active collector of the day. The handwriting is not Hiram Deats but it may be Sterling. Thirdly, there is now no question as to the accuracy of the year date in the notation.

The G3 listed in the accompanying table for Gloucester, MA, is dated Jan. 1, 1876. There is always the possibility that the date 1876 is in error and the writer forgot to advance to 1877. But one would think a New Year's check would not suffer that fate. However, no question arises about the date on the Port Henry, NY, piece. It is dated Dec 9, 1875! And since the check is numbered 11, there most likely are (or were) several of these issued on even earlier dates

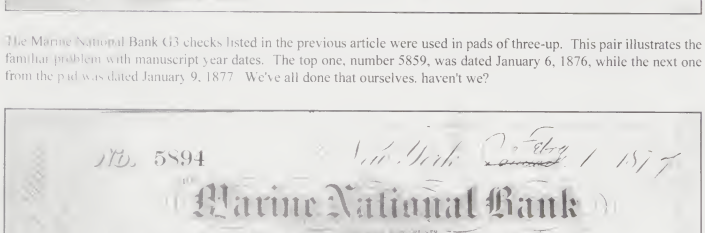


The Winchester, Kentucky G3 draft printed by the American Bank Note Company

The Problems of Earliest Known Dates



The Marine National Bank G3 checks listed in the previous article were used in pads of three-up. This pair illustrates the familiar problem with manuscript year dates. The top one, number 5859, was dated January 6, 1876, while the next one from the pad was dated January 9, 1877. We've all done that ourselves, haven't we?



On this check, White wrote in the wrong month, then corrected it.

The Marine National Bank checks are probably the most common used ones bearing G3's. These examples are in the Editor's collection.

CELEBRITY CHECKS
by Lance Campbell

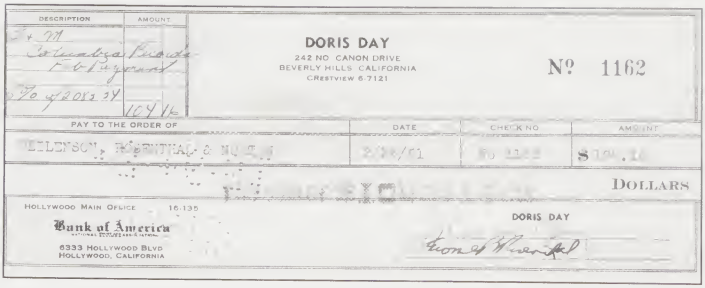
Doris Day

Doris von Kappelhoff was a born dancer. She had a beautiful natural singing voice as well, but dancing was her passion. As a teenager she dreamed of a dancing career on Broadway. She was headed in that direction when a tragic automobile accident in 1939 crushed not only the legs, but the hopes of the budding 15-year-old dancer. But you can't keep a good performer down. If you can't dance, then sing. And sing she did. By the time she was 20, she was already a well-known name in clubs and on radio.

But like many other performers Doris had a problem. The name Doris von Kappelhoff didn't glide off the tongue with effortless ease. Nor did it evoke the image of the sweet, blond, girl-next-door that her agents were trying to emphasize. The name would have to change, but to what? It just so happened that one of her favorite songs was "Day by Day." By now you can see where I'm going with this. What could be more wholesome than Doris Day? The newly named Doris became a highly successful recording artist almost overnight with the Bob Crosby and Les Brown bands. But the best was yet to come.

Following a screen test, Warner Brothers decided to take a chance and offer Doris Day a starring role in their 1948 musical *Romance on the High Seas*. It was a good decision. The freckle-faced-girl-next-door became a box office favorite. By the early 1950s she was the most popular female star in the country. She went on to star in such films as *Pillow Talk*, *Lullaby of Broadway*, *The Pajama Game*, and *Please Don't Eat the Daisies*. She is also remembered as the star of "The Doris Day Show" which ran from 1968-1973.

The illustrated check, dated February 26 1951, was made out to Beilenson, Rosenthal & Norton. Judging from the description notation at the upper left corner, this it is a commission check for five percent of the $2083.34, or $104.16, she received from Columbia Records for the month of February 1951. The check was written from her account at the Hollywood main office of the Bank of America.


DESCRIPTION
AMOUNT
DORIS DAY
242 NO. CANON DRIVE
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
CRestview 6-7121
Nº 1162
PAY TO THE ORDER OF
DATE
CHECK NO.
AMOUNT
DOLLARS
HOLLYWOOD MAIN OFFICE 16-135
Bank of America
6333 HOLLYWOOD BLVD
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
DORIS DAY

Help Wanted!

The 22nd Annual International Paper Money Show in Memphis this June gave me my first chance to 'preside' at a Check Collectors Round Table. There were about a dozen of us there, and once the group that had the room ahead of us finally decided that they ought to stop their meeting and let us have ours, we easily filled the time discussing ASCC matters.

One of the items we discussed at some length was distribution of the new ***Fourth Edition*** of ***Security Printers***. Printing enough to send one to every member will be expensive, but we would do it if we were sure that everyone wants one. When renewal does notices go out early in 1999 we will ask who wants one then. If the number is significantly short of 100% we will distribute the publication only to those who indicated they want it.

In the meantime, anyone who wants a copy on a floppy disc for personal computer use can have one now. To obtain a copy, send $2 to Lyman Hensley at his address shown on page 3 of this issue in the Regional Coordinator listing. Specify what formats would work best for you, such as Excel 3.0, Quattro Pro, dBase II, text (tab delimited), formatted text (space delimited) and for Macintosh, text or CSV. A minimum of two choices is suggested, as often both will fit on one floppy disc, giving two chances that at least one will work.

At Memphis we also discussed the uses of an ASCC website. One member is of the opinion that the day will soon come when we distribute *The Check Collector* electronically. I think that is a project for the next Editor, or maybe the one after that. There are some real advantages to having a website up and running now, though. Our membership has been increasing steadily back up to the high 320's now, and we are finding new members who first heard about us from various sources on the Internet. We could put up membership information and an application, perhaps plus a listing of articles in the most recent *TCC* and an article that has not appeared in the magazine, or has appeared in it several issues back. If we do it right, it won't take a great deal of maintenance once it is set up.

Is any member proficient with web pages, willing to take on the responsibility of setting one up for us, and willing to maintain one? I will be willing to provide an occasional 'article' or scans of interesting items for the page, but I do not want to maintain it, along with my other duties. Please get in touch with me if you can help with this.

Putting on the Editor's hat, I see that the Member Exchange is generating a lot of interest. I hope that at least some of those who put requests there get useful replies. The one member who did mention it to me said that he did not. I'd like some feedback on this from others.

The offer of a free mule check from Kansas generated about a dozen requests. If you want one and have not gotten around to asking, please do so now, as I have had an offer to buy the remaining ones.

Finally, please take a look at the note on the ASCC Library on page 18. Except for our own magazines, we really don't have a library. If any of you are thinning out your own literature collection, please consider contributing any relevant books and catalogs to the ASCC. Once we have some thing there, we need to publish a list of items periodically so members can use them for reference. Lee Poleske's catalog of books in this issue would form an excellent target for the items we ought to have in it. However, if we don't begin to expand it in the next year or two, we ought to forget about it and not claim we have one.

Oh - there is one more thing. Isn't there anyone who would like to take over as Editor of *The Check Collector*? Or at least be an understudy for the job? Don't all step forward at once....

Secretary's Report
Coleman Leifer

This report includes changes received through September 1, 1998

1624 AUSTIN, NATHAN D. PO Box 95 Hoonah AK 99829-0095 2, 5, 7 (Portugal, France, Scotland, Ireland), 20-21 (thru The Numismatist)

1625 BRYAN, GORDON 34052 SR 195 Colfax WA 99111-9400 2 (ID, MT, WA), 20, 22 (thru Coin World)

1614 CARSON, TOM 5712 N. Morgan Ln Chattanooga TN 37415 2 and 31 (Chattanooga, TN (thru The American Revenue Association)

1613 CARTER, RUSSELL 744 Reeves Av Cape May NJ 08204 1, 2, 4, 12 (anything Cape May NJ), 22, 26, 30-31 (By Bill Smith)

1622 FISH, LELAND P. PO Box 510324 Punta Gorda FL 33951-0324 1, 2 (FL, GA, SC), 4, 9, 20 22-23, 30-32 (thru Coin World)

1626 FREUNDLICH, GARY 114-20 Queens Bl, Apt A-2 Forest Hills NY 11375-7016 1, 8, 12 (sports related players and executives), 14 (article in SCD)

1623 HECHT, MICHAEL F. 1455 N. Mountain Av Claremont CA 91711 21 (thru Autograph Collector)

1615 KANZE, PETER 26 Palmer Av N. White Plains NY 10603 1, 12 (history of person making out the check) (By Gerald Boone)

1621 LARSEN, TIM A. 1111 Wilson Av Green Bay WI 54303-4206 2 (upper MI, WI), 6, 21, 22 (railroads, mining), 23, 30-32

1619 LIPTON, MARSHALL 500 Washington Pl., Apt 9-G Kingston NY 12401 4 (bills of exchange, promissory notes - Canada)

1611 MUZIKEVICIUS, ALGIMANTAS Fabijoniskiu 9-3 Vilnius 2029 Lithuania 4 (promissory notes), 7 (Lithuania), 30-31 (By Rodney Battles)

1627 PARKINSON, PATRICK M. 10405 Lloyd Rd Potomac MD 20854 23 (Strasburg Paper Money Show)

1618 PRAJOUX, ROLAND 5 Residence Les Chaumes 31520 Ramonville France 8 (thru The Society of Paper Money Collectors)

1612 RAMANAUSKAS, VYTIS (C/D) PO Box 1001 Vilnius 2001 Lithuania 4 (bills of exchange, promissory notes), 7 (Lithuania), 30, 31 (thru The American Revenue Association)

1617 ROSS, MYRON (D) Heroes and Legends PO Box 9088 Calabasas CA 91372 21 (thru The International Autograph Collectors Club)

1620 RYMAN, PHILLIP GORDON 859 Park Circle Harrisonburg VA 22802 1, 2 (VA), 3-6, 7 (Germany, WWII), 22, 30-32 (thru List of Association and Societies)

1616 VENTURA, ANTHONY L. 153 Turner Drive Houston TX 77076 1, 4, 20-21, 31 (thru the International Autograph Collectors Club)

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1545 DAIGLE, FRANK 8500 E. Indian School Rd. #143 Scottsdale AZ 85251 2, 4, 10, 20, 31

ADDRESS CHANGES

1398 ANTHONY, RAY (D) 9663 Santa Monica Bl Suite 212 Beverly Hills CA 90212

1609 BOHRER, DAVID 4561 Bailey Westview Missoula MT 59802

0943 BRENNEMAN, W. EARL 48 Westview Terrace Womelsdorf PA 19567-9756

1564 GORE, CHARLES Suite 133 37 Plainstow Road, Unit 7 Plaistow NH 03865

1548 GORITY, RICHARD D. 510 Allelgheny St, Apt. 1 Hollidaysburg PA 16648

1583 HOHERTZ, KAREN 6790 Denese St Prior Lake MN 55372

1606 KEELING, JOHN 45 Nevada Av Portland ME 04103

1470 MARKEY, JOSEPH L. 3508 W. Mandalay Ln Phoenix AZ 85053

1600 PALMER, FRANK W. PO Box 37 Micanopy FL 32667

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1577 VANEK, JAMES A. (C/D)

Member Exchange

I'm a collector of Tombstone, A. T. and SE Arizona checks and paper, 1879-1882 preferred, but interested in all from the 1880's. Please send copy (front and back) and asking price. **Kevin Mulkins**, 6385 W. Sunset Rd., Tucson, AZ 85743. Fax 1-520-743-7938, e-mail Kjmulkins@aol.com.

Wanted: any Missouri checks, drafts, bills of exchange, etc., pre 1990. **Gregg Voss**, 13 Roland Ave., Ballwin, MO 63021.

Looking for checks signed by any of The Honeymooners: Jackie Gleason - Art Carney - Audrey Meadows - Joyce Randolf. Also Laurel and Hardy. **Glenn Broad**, 7406 Vanalden Ave., Reseda, CA 91335.

Will buy your pre-1960 checks for $50 per thousand - after 1960 $10 per thousand. **Jim Durham**, 502 W. Pioneer Ave., Montesano, WA 98563. Phone (360) 249-6235.

Wanted: a used check showing the US 1986 Love stamp (Puppy Love). **Karen Hohertz**, 6790 Denese St., Prior Lake, MN 55372.

Wanted: material from Chase National Bank and Manhattan Company. Buy or trade. **Thomas Buda**, PO Box 315, Wyckoff, NJ 07481.

Travelers checks wanted. Let me know what you have for sale/trade. **Roland Prajoux**, 5 Residence Les Chaumes, 91320 Ramonville, France. E-mail prajoux@laas.fr.

Wanted: RN-type checks from the Northeastern states. Have RN checks of same area to trade. Will send xerox copies. **Joseph Garsick**, 8-C Maine Ct., Matawan, NJ 07747.

Exchange postings will be taken from ASCC members who are collectors only. Postings of 20 words or less are free; please remit $3 each issue for postings of 21 to fifty words. Name and address do **not** count toward the 20 words.

Neither the Editor nor the ASCC can be responsible for compliance with any promises made in postings, or in response to them. Be very clear as to the value you place on your material when discussing a trade. Fairness and common courtesy are to be expected, but common sense must rule.

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